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A FORMULA SEPARATING TWO THEORIES(Mathematical Incompleteness in Arithmetic)

AUTHOR(S):

Yamaguchi, Takeshi

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A FORMULA SEPARATING TWO THEORIES

Takeshi Yamaguchi

(山口 武志)

(e-mail: y-takesi@is.titech.ac.jp) (東工大・情報理工)

Abstract

If theory $T + \neg\psi$ is incomplete, then there is a formula φ such that $T \subsetneq T + \varphi \subsetneq T + \psi$. In special case $\psi = \text{Con}(T)$, Rosser sentence of T is a separating formula.

0. Preliminaries

We consider only formulas in Arithmetic. A theory is a set of sentences that contains all of its logical consequences. $T + \varphi$ denotes the least theory which contains $T \cup \{\varphi\}$ (T is a theory, φ is a sentence).

$T \vdash \varphi$ means “ φ is provable in T ”.

1. A formula separating two theories

Definition Let T, S be theories.

A sentence φ separates T from $S \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} T \subsetneq T + \varphi \subsetneq S$

Lemma 1 Let T be a theory, ψ be a sentence, and $T \subsetneq T + \psi$. The following conditions on φ are equivalent.

1. φ separates T from $T + \psi$.
2. (i) $T \not\vdash \varphi$, and
(ii) $T \vdash \psi \rightarrow \varphi$, $T \not\vdash \varphi \rightarrow \psi$.

Proof) $T \subsetneq T + \varphi$ is equivalent to (i). $T + \varphi \subsetneq T + \psi$ is equivalent to (ii). □

Remark $T \subsetneq T + \varphi \subsetneq T + \psi \Leftrightarrow T + \neg\psi \subsetneq T + \neg\varphi \subsetneq \text{Incon}$. (Incon is the inconsistent theory.)

Theorem If $T + \neg\psi$ is incomplete, then there is a formula φ separating T from $T + \psi$.

Proof) There is a sentence φ' such that $T + \neg\psi \not\vdash \varphi'$ and $T + \neg\psi \not\vdash \neg\varphi'$ because $T + \neg\psi$ is incomplete. Let $\varphi \equiv \varphi' \vee \psi$. It is easily verified that φ satisfy the conditions of the above remark. So this φ is a separating sentence T from $T + \psi$. \square

Remark If T is a consistent primitive recursive theory, then $T \not\vdash \text{Con}(T)$ by second incompleteness theorem [2]. So $T + \neg\text{Con}(T)$ is a consistent primitive recursive theory, too. We have that $T + \neg\text{Con}(T)$ is incomplete by Rosser's theorem [2]. So there is a theory between T and $T + \text{Con}(T)$ by above theorem.

2. On a formula separating T from $T + \text{Con}(T)$

In the previous section, we showed that there is a theory between T and $T + \text{Con}(T)$ (T is consistent and primitive recursive). Actually, let φ be a Rosser sentence of $T + \neg\text{Con}(T)$, then $\neg\varphi \vee \text{Con}(T)$ and $\varphi \vee \text{Con}(T)$ are separating sentences. In this section, we show that Rosser sentence of T itself is a sentence separating T from $T + \text{Con}(T)$. We will use certain results on the provability predicate. See [1], [2].

Definition

Rosser sentence φ of T is a sentence such that

$$T \vdash \varphi \leftrightarrow \neg \text{Pr}^*(\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner) \quad (1)$$

where $\text{Pr}^*(x) \equiv \exists y(\text{Prov}_T(x, y) \wedge \forall z \leq y(\neg \text{Prov}_T(\text{not}(x), z)))$.

Theorem Rosser sentence φ is a sentence separating T from $T + \text{Con}(T)$.

Proof) We show (i) $T \not\vdash \varphi$, (ii) $T \vdash \text{Con}(T) \rightarrow \varphi$, (iii) $T \not\vdash \varphi \rightarrow \text{Con}(T)$, and then lemma 1 implies that φ is the separating sentence.

(i) $T \not\vdash \varphi$ is well-known as Rosser's theorem.

(ii) By (1), we have

$$T + \neg\varphi \vdash \exists y(\text{Prov}_T(\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner, y)).$$

That is

$$T + \neg\varphi \vdash \text{Pr}(\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner). \quad (2)$$

On the other hand, we have

$$T \vdash \text{Con}(T) \rightarrow \neg \text{Pr}(\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner). \quad (3)$$

$$T \vdash \text{Con}(T) \rightarrow \neg \text{Pr}(\ulcorner \neg\varphi \urcorner). \quad (4)$$

by formalized Rosser's theorem. From (2) and (3), we have

$$\begin{aligned} T + \neg\varphi &\vdash \neg\text{Con}(T), \\ T \vdash \neg\varphi &\rightarrow \neg\text{Con}(T), \\ T &\vdash \text{Con}(T) \rightarrow \varphi. \end{aligned}$$

(iii) Assume that $T \vdash \varphi \rightarrow \text{Con}(T)$. By the derivability conditions of the provability predicate $\text{Pr}()$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} T &\vdash \text{Pr}(\ulcorner \neg \text{Con}(T) \urcorner \rightarrow \neg \varphi \urcorner), \\ T &\vdash \text{Pr}(\ulcorner \neg \text{Con}(T) \urcorner) \rightarrow \text{Pr}(\ulcorner \neg \varphi \urcorner). \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

By (4) and (5),

$$T \vdash \text{Pr}(\ulcorner \neg \text{Con}(T) \urcorner) \rightarrow \neg \text{Con}(T).$$

Then we have

$$T \vdash \neg \text{Con}(T)$$

by Löb's theorem, and by assumption

$$T \vdash \neg \varphi.$$

This contradicts that φ is Rosser sentence. □

References

- [1] G. E. Boolos and R. C. Jeffery. *Computability and Logic 3rd ed.* . CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS 1989
- [2] C. Smoryński. *The Incompleteness Theorems*, Handbook of Math. Logic (J. Barwise ed.) . North-Holland 1977. pp.821-865